

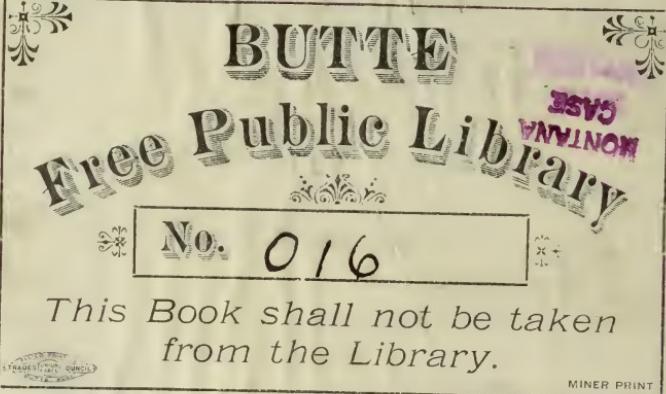
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SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
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OF THE
Historical and Miscellaneous
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1901-1902

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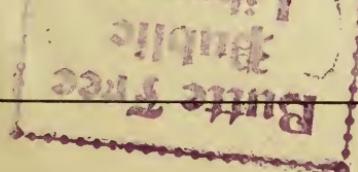
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Sixth Biennial Report.

Helena, Montana, Dec. 1, 1902.

To His Excellency,

JOSEPH K. TOOLE, Governor of Montana:

Sir:—We have the honor herewith to submit the 6th biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the Historical and Miscellaneous department of the Montana State Library, according to a law enacted in 1895, which says that a statement of all important transactions must be made, with suggestions of what is deemed necessary for the increased utility of the department under the librarian, and also in accordance with Section 3822, Political code, which says, "All state and county officers who are required to make and file reports in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the general laws of the state and codes, shall prepare and file such reports on the tenth day of December of each year; which reports shall include the transactions of such board or officer for the fiscal year."

This is also the 38th annual report of the Historical Society.

The report of the librarian which follows gives in detail the work of this department of the State library during the past two years, and shows the growth of the collection, its condition and needs. A serious drawback has been lack of room in which to handle properly the work of the department, and we regret to say that the new quarters are also lacking in space.

The last preceding report of the librarian called attention to the pressing need for more room for this department of the library, which with ordinary accessions is becoming a serious problem. Much of the valuable property of the State, which it required years for the friends of the Historical society to collect, and which could not now be duplicated, is in danger of loss and damage, and is not properly available. If it is an utter impossibility to secure additional room in the capitol building, then the only solution of the question will be in the erection of a State library building adjacent to the capitol.

If the state library is to perform its proper function and keep step with similar institutions in older and even some of our

neighboring western states, such a building becomes an absolute necessity. It is hoped that the legislative assembly may within the near future make a start in this direction.

We heartily approve the recommendations contained in this report, particularly the suggestions as to needed appropriations with which to carry on the work. It is a source of gratification to be able to state further, that notwithstanding the arduous duties connected with the moving of the library, our librarian has also edited Volume IV of the Historical Contributions, which is to be a memorial number of the exercises connected with the laying of the corner stone and dedication of the capitol building. The book is now in the hands of the printer, and we hope to distribute it before the adjournment of the legislature.

In Mrs. Laura E. Howey we have a librarian whose services have been and are invaluable to this Department. She has given the various interests of the work under her charge intelligent, conscientious and industrious attention. Her recommendations are made as the result of patient and thorough study of the needs of the miscellaneous and historical library and are entitled to and we trust will receive the highest consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. HUNDLEY, President

STATE LIBRARY
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Report of Librarian for the Years 1900-1902.

To the Honorable William B. Hundley, President of the Board of Trustees.

Sir: We herewith present the sixth biennial report of the department in your charge. After thirty-eight years of homeless wandering it is a pleasure to be able to report we are at last "At Home" to our friends in the new and beautiful capitol building, first floor, west entrance. The rooms assigned the historical and miscellaneous department of the library, although not nearly adequate to the needs of the department, are very pleasant and well lighted, convenient and easy of access, and best of all is the fact that we are housed with all of the state officers. We are thus given the opportunity to become acquainted with them and to have them seek the library for the information gathered elsewhere heretofore, not so conveniently to them. We hope to grow in their good graces and to become useful to them in their various departments of labor. It is our desire and only thought to secure the material needed by them. In short, we wish to be able to comply with the law which says the library is primarily for the use of the state officers.

Although crowded into less than half the space occupied in the Lewis and Clarke county court house for twelve years, yet it is home. It is a comfortable feeling to know that we do not have to move again soon. It is a pleasure to know that we are in a fireproof building with our treasures. It is good to have vaults where material may be kept comparatively safe. The two first-floor rooms assigned us are pleasant and free from mice, but the basement rooms are damp and have some mice, although an effort was made to get rid of them before moving.

The crowded quarters assigned the department allowed no place for an office for the librarian. The little room, five and one-half feet wide by ten feet long, containing a large stationary wash-stand, affords barely room for the wraps of the young

lady assistants, who frequently envy the nice quarters assigned the librarian of the law department, with its roomy wardrobe, and looking-glass attachments, comfortable leather lounge and rocking chair. In the absence of an office of our own, we are indebted to the board of health for the use of its room while editing Volume IV and writing the biennial report, and we are also indebted to the secretary of state for the typewriter in use in this temporary office while performing these duties.

History, Purpose and Aims of the State Library.

In our fourth report we gave several pages of history of state libraries from the report of the commissioner of education, John Eaton. We wish now to speak only of some points not mentioned in the report of 1898. He says:

"Our state libraries come into view first in order of time prominently as libraries of the statutes, journals of the legislatures, and state documents. As regards the aim of a state library in this branch of its collections, it cannot fail to be remembered that these libraries are the only places in each state where it can be supposed that an untiring assiduity will be exercised to secure complete sets of all the publications of the state, and as far as possible, of the several states. In the apartments called the senate and assembly libraries of such states as retain them, only the statutes of the state and the later journals and documents of the legislatures are preserved. It is impossible to keep the sets complete under a system where the librarian is chosen solely for the actual session of the legislature, and has hardly time to become acquainted with his library, or to learn that a deficiency exists, except from inquiries made after an absent volume. It requires the most watchful exertions to make the sets of state publications tolerably complete. It has been affirmed that there is not a state in the union, unless it may be a state lately admitted, which is in possession of a complete set of its own publications. In 1858 Ohio did not possess one, and Vermont did not in 1871. Massachusetts reports that some of the papers known to have been printed by the state are hopelessly lost.

"No libraries except state libraries will collect with any perseverance the documents of the other states. In view, therefore, of the frequency, even within the short period of our national existence, of the destruction of libraries by fire, and

in view of the occasional calamity of war, it is under a system of exchanges existing between states, more surely than in any other way, that each state has a chance for the complete preservation of its official history during a succession of centuries. Although fifty states and territories may co-operate simultaneously in preserving the same documents of each state, the accidents of time will continually be reducing the number of sets existing; and how few complete sets, if any, would remain at the end of 300 years! Frequently only unique copies are found to exist of works which three centuries since were printed to the extent of thousands of copies. Of ninety-six of the works printed by Caxton 400 years since, thirty-five of the extant copies are unique. How many of these laws and debates at the end of a similar period would be extant to testify to the facts of the history of each state?"

Montana has state documents fairly well preserved, but like Massachusetts, some are hopelessly lost. We have complete sets of some of the state officers' reports since statehood, but neither department has all the laws, nor has the historical department nor the secretary of state all the journals of senate and house. Now that we are in our own home, if enough are printed and placed in one person's hands for distribution, the state ought to be able to have complete sets preserved from 1902. We have the best files of government documents in this section. Indeed our legislators have not appreciated the value of this collection as is indicated by the lack of support they have given it. Commissioner Eaton continues:

"No period has been so remarkable for the increase of state libraries, and of the number of books in them, as that of the last fifty years. During this time one state after another has adopted the policy, until at the present moment there is such a library in every state and territory. The territories organized within the last fifty-five years have been provided on their organization with such libraries. Congress appropriated \$5,000 in 1836 for the purchase of a library for Wisconsin Territory 'for the use of the legislature and the supreme court.' The Territory of Oregon had an appropriation from Congress in 1848, of like amount, for the same purpose. In 1850, New Mexico received an appropriation of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$500 additional, for her territorial library; which in 1853 numbered about

2,000 volumes, comprising the standard text books on the various branches of common and civil law and equity, the reports of the United States and the state courts and the codes of the several states and territories, besides a number of congressional documents. The library then contained the manuscript records of the territory, dating back more than three hundred years. This collection of records is probably the oldest in the United States. Indeed, it came to be the rule to appropriate in the act organizing a territorial government funds for the purchase of a library. It was a recognition by the most enlightened body in the nation of the value and necessity of a library for the welfare of new communities, that they might be developed and sustained under wise laws.

"With the accumulation of books at the capitols and state houses, as the result of their interchanges of statutes and the journals of the legislatures, the necessity of a library organized for their control was still further impressed upon the minds of the legislators by the resolutions of South Carolina in 1844, which were communicated to the states, proposing an additional exchange, that of the reports of the judicial decisions of each state. The proposition has been accepted by all the states."

In regard to the library that was to be provided by congress for Montana Territory, we find in the session laws of the second legislative assembly the following joint memorial to congress in 1866:

"The Council of the Legislative Assembly, of the Territory, the House concurring, your memorialists would represent, they have learned from reliable information that an appropriation was made by congress for a Territorial Library for Montana, and that said library has been purchased and put in charge of a Government official, appointed for this Territory, that although said official has arrived in this Territory, and departed from it again, the said Library has not come to hand.

"Therefore, your memorialists pray the Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum for a Territorial Library for Montana, to be purchased and placed in charge of some discreet and proper person, to be sent in his charge, to the Librarian of the Territory, where it is, at this time, much needed.

"Your memorialists instruct the Delegate from this Territory

to present the subject to Congress, for the securing of said object; and your memorialists will ever pray.

"Concurred in, March 24, 1866."

This memorial evidently refers to the custom spoken of by Mr. Eaton in his report, which we have quoted.

The documents of the state and territorial officers, the messages of its governors, become a part of our history, and as such should be preserved. The state library has done much towards collecting the records of our own life in the way of collecting books upon all subjects, written by residents of Montana, but it has not done what it should have done. While we have a collection that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate if destroyed, we know of a great many books written by residents of Montana which do not appear upon our shelves. I believe it is within the mission of the state library to become an especial collector of our state history to the fullest possible degree. We should purchase all material that can in any way throw additional light upon our own history. We have not done it, and cannot until a larger fund is placed at the disposal of the library. There is scarcely a month in the year, in fact scarcely a week, in which valuable documents or relics or curios relating to some phase of our life are not sold from our state and taken to a foreign library, while it should have been purchased by and preserved in our state library as a part of our state history. With our present funds we cannot compete in the markets with the larger and more progressive libraries in the east.

We are losing almost daily valuable portions of our history which should not be permitted to go from us, and when it is once gone it is forever beyond the possibility of our reach. When the state's pride in its own history shall match the state's wealth, such conditions cannot longer continue. Although we are unable to purchase all the literary works our citizens have produced, the library has for the past ten years been making every possible effort to collect at least the names of writers and the names of all books, pamphlets and magazine articles which have been published in periodicals of national reputation. This is being done in the hope that soon we may publish a bibliography of our state, of which we shall be exceedingly proud. For a new state we have a large number of notable writers.

Our library should have specimens also of the works of art from the studios of each of its artists of local fame and those of national reputation. Many of them have given one or more pieces of their handiwork, but we should have a complete exhibit.

Purchase of Books.

The historical and miscellaneous departments have never been able to purchase books. Many of our neighbor states have been slower to organize these departments, but not one of them is so indifferent to their care and enlargement as Montana. It is a shame to say that until the last legislature, which generously appropriated \$250 for books, we have never had an appropriation for that purpose alone. Commissioner Eaton says:

"The legislatures of Wisconsin and Iowa make liberal annual appropriations to the state historical societies for the purchase of books of a general character." In this way the library of the historical society of Wisconsin has already reached 300,000 (1902.)

"The general department of the state libraries includes for the smaller libraries chiefly state papers, with the most necessary encyclopedias, and works of reference on statistics, political economy, and history, for the use of the legislature, a minimum portion of modern light literature, and incidental additions of a miscellaneous character. The larger libraries employ their larger appropriations in the purchase of books from a wider range, aiming not to supply the direct needs of the legislator only, but to respond to the requirements and tastes of a cultivated people, looking forward to such measure of completeness in every department as the means at their disposal may allow. An opinion of the character of one state library is expressed in a report from its librarian, in which he 'congratulates the legislature on the number of works to be found in the library adapted to the wants of the agriculturalist, the merchant, the banker, and the statesman.' Another report says: 'The state library is specially designed to contain books on legislation, government, politics, history, statistics, and political economy.' A third report observes, 'A glance over the purchases will show that the mechanic's and engineer's call can now be gratified.'"

Montana should purchase books along the lines of her interests—geological, mining, irrigation—as well as works of general

information. It should have everything on the fur trade, the histories of the northwest, of the Louisiana purchase, and similar topics. Eaton further says:

"The function of selecting the books to be purchased is an important one. The relative value for reference purposes of a book proposed, whether ancient or modern, is the prominent point to be considered. It is comparatively easy to select the most obviously indispensable reference books, and those relating to state history. With the present state of things, in a majority of these libraries, modern works, whether in history, science, or general literature, will be inquired for a hundred times where a work of more ancient date will be inquired for once. It is true that the need for works of all classes, periods, and languages is sure to be felt after the usual changes in the character of the population and the increase of wealth in the state,—already the capitals of at least twenty of the states are the seats of universities, colleges, or professional schools. But when the purchases first enumerated have been made, there may be a very limited fund remaining from the state appropriation; hence the services of persons capable of making that selection of books which on the whole, in view of the moderate means at command, will be the most useful, are of great importance. We must recognize that the selection is to be made from a list of works which, besides including the millions of books printed in past years, is increasing in all languages at the rate of more than 30,000 annually. It is a task of great responsibility, involving many perplexing questions; and as the productions of the press are likely to increase in the same, if not greater ratio, in the coming years, and certainly in greater proportion in the United States, the necessity of discriminating judgment in making purchases presses with stronger force. A person of education acting as librarian, with an experience of several years, ought to be competent to suggest to the trustees the books which it would be most desirable to place on the shelves of the library. Receiving from them general principles to guide him or her in the selections, the librarian should make to them regular reports of his or her proceedings, and thereupon may receive special instructions. With this mode of co-operative support, he could not fail to make satisfactory purchases from the various sources of supply. This remark does

not apply to a purchase involving a large sum. The trustees and librarians are in a very favorable position for obtaining the aid of the best minds in the state to furnish lists of books desirable to be purchased in special departments.

"Experience in his profession, a protracted connection with the library, and a genuine love of books, enhance the value of a librarian's services, and make it essential for the best interests of the library that his relations to it should not be interrupted for mere political considerations. Practically the long continuance of a librarian in his office in the service of the state is more likely to be cut short by his withdrawal on account of an insufficient salary."

The Library Staff.

Through the thoughtful kindness of the State Board of Examiners we have had the assistance of one young lady constantly since July 1st, and another added October 1st. The former, Miss Pew, had served the number of months in the Helena Public Library required for qualifying her to a place upon the regular force. She has completed a course in the training school of the Helena city schools, and is a natural library worker in all that the term implies.

Melville Dewy says: "In library work, as in all other technical work, the spirit is the all important thing. If one has become filled with the spirit of the work, has grasped the broad ideas of how and why library work exists, has shared in the enthusiasm as to its future, the purely technical work will be mastered through this spirit. Miss Pew has this spirit, and has proven herself an invaluable helper, particularly in the care of the newspaper files, of which she has had almost entire charge for six months.

The other member of the staff, Miss Fortune, spent the summer in the study of library science in the University of Minnesota. She too has many of the requisite qualifications for a good assistant. General education, temperament and habit—good nature, cheerfulness, promptness—all of these she possesses in no small degree.

I would therefore recommend the employment of these two young ladies, at the same salary paid in the Helena public library for the length of time they have given to the professional work. If the library is to be properly installed in its new metal

cases and the museum placed in the corridors, these assistants will be needed for the entire two years, as after proper shelving has been provided will come classification of the books and cataloguing, neither of which can be done until it is properly installed.

If the appropriation is adequate to the needs of the cause, a person should be employed for a few months for scrap-book work and indexing the newspapers. This matter was brought to your attention in the fourth biennial report of the librarian, and time has only strengthened our opinion that no more useful class of work can be done than this. The increased demand for our state history, as it would be collated in the scrap-books, or made easy of access by index cards, convinces one of the utility of this department even if we had no knowledge of what great value the system has been to other state libraries. The mining projects, the cattle interests, the agricultural developments, the state school history, the biographical sketches or obituary notices of our prominent men and women, the political campaigns—each subject placed in book form or found by card—what a great saving of the time of the librarian, consumed now in hunting through large heavy volumes of bound newspapers, of which we have 1200 volumes; and these none too well bound in the first place, are giving away rapidly and wearing out by the constant handling, and by too often, alas, careless readers. This leads us to the all important subject, the care of the newspapers.

Newspapers.

The proceedings of the third annual meeting of state librarians, convened at Harrisburg, Pa., gives an able discussion of this topic under the head of "To what extent should a state library keep files of newspapers?" Mr. L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine for twenty-five years, led the discussion, saying among other things the following:

"It would be well for every state librarian to request the legislature of his state to require that the publishers of the official state paper, and all publishers whose papers contain official notices, shall furnish the state library with two or more copies of each issue of these papers printed on fine, durable paper. If this proposition is carried out, some of our newspaper files re-

lating to government and official acts may last for a century or more in a tolerable state of preservation.

"Let us all agree that it is the duty of a state librarian to keep in some permanent form all home papers and such foreign papers as the resources of his library permit.

"Still it will remain true that the great majority of state librarians do not keep such files in any degree of completeness, and it is sadly true that some state librarians have not a complete file of the official state paper.

"If a state librarian has complete sets of local papers, and the funds necessary for the outlay, it should be his duty and pleasure to secure and preserve the leading papers published at the great centers of business and intelligence in our own country and foreign lands. A well equipped and amply endowed state library should keep on file two or more of the leading newspapers published in each of the leading cities of Europe and South America. As England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and Australia are inhabited by a race of kindred blood and language with our own, it would be well to have two newspapers from each of these countries, or a greater number, if necessary, to keep us in touch with the acts, thoughts and customs of the day among all English-speaking people. If we have become a world power, as our statesmen tell us we have, there is greater urgency and stronger reasons why our state libraries should preserve and keep foreign newspapers. On the continent of Europe two representative papers published at each capital city might be sufficient to keep the world student who haunts a library well informed and satisfied. Still it may be desirable to have more than this number to represent opposing theories, thoughts and political action in these countries. The saving minority, that exists in all countries and ages, should have some representation in this selection. For this reason it would be well to secure a few newspapers, representative of advanced thought in the world of science, ethics, religion and sociology.

"In states where the library is not allowed sufficient funds for the purchase of newspapers, something can be done by the way of exchange. Several of our great daily papers have excellent working libraries, with live and intelligent librarians. Any state librarian in this country can obtain one or more of

the leading papers of New York in exchange for the current department reports of his own state.

"The value of newspaper files to the historian and to the student cannot be overestimated. The local columns of our county papers picture to the discerning mind the sentiments, manners, prejudices, customs and peculiarities of each neighborhood and community in a light that would otherwise be lost to the world; in a light that outshines the most famous descriptions of our great authors. Even the advertising columns of the New York Herald of today more truly represent the people of that great city than does Irving's famous history picture the primitive inhabitants of that island before the days of the Revolution.

"I firmly believe it to be a duty that we owe to the future to put forth our best efforts in the work of preserving these daily records, so instinct with the spirit, sentiment, and intelligent enterprise of a great and growing people. There is a saying among lawyers that you should beware of the man with a diary. He is the most formidable witness who has written down facts and happenings at the time of their occurrence with a total disregard as to the consequences in the future. No jury will disregard his evidence though a score of witnesses swear to the contrary from honest recollection. So it is that the newspaper of today with tolerable accuracy records the daily acts of a neighborhood, a state or an empire; acts which may rise up to glorify a people long after their bones have crumbled to dust and their national existence ceased; acts that stand out on the printed page to meet the eye of the critic, the historian and the student of a history; hence an unassailable witness to our honor or shame in all time to come. To the end that our life with its hopes and fears, with its faith and courage, with its successes and failures, may be fully understood and appreciated, and truly described by those who come after us, let us labor unceasingly to preserve the fullest and best records a people can transmit to their successors—a file of the newspapers of our own day and generation.

In reply to a question, Mr. Carver said he favored the acquisition of magazines in state libraries.

Mr. A. H. Chase, of New Hampshire, said: 'The newspapers of our state do not require so much room for their preservation

as most of the states. There are about 100 weekly papers and 15 daily papers in the state. We now take them all at the library. The weeklies we get without paying for them, for those who send us a complete file of their current issue are allowed to publish the laws of the state at the end of each session of the legislature. We have been endeavoring to put on file these papers from the beginning of their issue, and have just completed a file of a Concord paper since 1809, with the exception of seven numbers. Of the newspapers outside the state I have been somewhat undecided as to what is best to do. We take one paper from each of the following cities: Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, Denver and San Francisco. I think that the number should be somewhat enlarged. I am glad to learn that in some of the cities, newspapers are willing to send us their files in exchange for state publications."

Dr. Reed of Pennsylvania said: "I believe that in a state library very great stress should be put on keeping newspaper files, those of our own state as well as outside. Newspapers, of course, are perishable, and of little value in a short time; still the fact that we find newspapers extant today that were published a generation ago, and with the apparent prospect of continuing alive for a hundred years more is some little proof against their perishability.

"Since 1889 we have been doing much in Pennsylvania toward securing a collection of the newspapers equal to that of any state in the Union. We have added to our newspapers 600 to 700 volumes per year, from the 68 counties in the commonwealth, besides the leading newspapers of the leading cities of the Union. We have just set aside a room in our state library building to be devoted exclusively to newspapers. We have a special appropriation for the sole purpose of securing as wide a range of newspapers as possible, \$500, and are enabled to make a very good showing for the amount received."

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, said: "We collect, bind and preserve pretty largely, and of course do not limit ourselves to the District of Columbia, nor now to the United States, although our previous attempt was only to secure contemporary issues of newspapers of foreign countries, and did not extend beyond three or four papers, the London Times, for instance. In 1871 there was instituted the practice of taking

two leading papers from each state, representing the different political parties, binding, filing and preserving them. That practice has been continued. We receive at least 500 to 600 leading newspapers, without the least expense devolving upon the library. We subscribe to more than 15 of the leading contemporary newspapers abroad.

"We are not binding everything that we receive, but are binding the leading papers, such as show industrial activity and furnish statistics, and also those containing the current industrial intelligence of the world. An attempt has never been made to collect and file all papers, as the range would be too wide. In the line of newspaper acquisition some 5000 periodicals are received as gifts. We expect to erect a plain, substantial building for keeping newspaper files and other periodicals."

Mr. Galbreath of Ohio: "Requisitions are frequently made for material that can be found only in the newspaper files, and that has spurred us on to complete our files. There are complete files of newspapers, one since 1793, but most of these are in possession of parties who will not sell them, and we have concluded that if we cannot have these files we can at least furnish information as to where they may be consulted, and I have prepared a bulletin of the newspaper files in other libraries of the state (Ohio).

"In our state provision is made for the preservation of county papers in the county court house. We have a law requiring that copies of official papers be bound and kept at the county seat of each county of the state. The law has been fairly well carried out in practice, and a number of the counties have complete files."

The historical and miscellaneous department of the Wisconsin State library has over 30,000 bound volumes of newspapers, conveniently arranged in a large well-lighted room. The law of Wisconsin requires the preservation and binding of all the newspapers. The law of Minnesota provides for one of each political party in every county of the state. Their historical department now has over 12,000 bound volumes. One writer, speaking of the necessity of preserving newspapers, says:

"Stenography and typewriting have done away with long-hand manuscript, journals, letters, etc., which have been used in the past as authoritative sources of history. The prominent

men of today make history rapidly and are too busy for anything beyond newspaper interviews, and manuscript can no longer be counted upon for sources of historic data. The newspaper will be the source to which the historian of the future will have to go to obtain necessary material or facts for his literary productions."

In our state the calls are frequent for many purposes. Legal notices (where litigation has arisen over mining claims or land entries) are called for to see if they have been properly advertised the length of time needed, etc. Constant calls come by mail for biographical material to be used in cyclopedias or magazine articles. Statistics of all kinds are required of the librarian and most of these questions can be answered only by the newspapers—marriage and obituary notices, the whereabouts of people, dates of great fires, cold winters, loss of cattle, and hundreds of questions requiring replies that can only be answered by the newspaper files. Our papers and magazines (120 in number are now received) cost us originally the exchange of a volume of the Historical Society Contributions, and the binding has varied from \$1.50 one year to 65 cents this past two years. As we bind two years of the weekly newspapers in one volume, and the dailies in from three to six volumes in one year, the increase in the number of volumes each year is not so great as is supposed—from 75 to 100 volumes each year of the current papers. But we have a large number of the older papers of the state incomplete, and we greatly desire a sufficient appropriation to have the necessary volumes bound. We should also have on file some papers from the larger commercial centers of the United States. These can be obtained only by exchange of our volume, or by paying the subscription price, as we have found by correspondence. Miss Fortune has carefully prepared a statement of the bound newspaper files in the library, which is herewith presented. You will notice that few of these are complete. If money can buy the missing numbers they should be purchased. Col. W. F. Sanders, an incorporator of the Historical Society in 1864, and president of it for 25 years, has said he would donate his collection of unbound newspapers to the state on condition that they bind them and preserve them as a distinct collection called the Sanders Collection. This is the finest private collection in the state, and the state library is the proper custodian of such a gift.

If we were properly housed we should have quarters for newspapers alone as large as all of that now occupied by the superintendent of public instruction. The larger room should be used for the newspaper stacks of bound volumes, with reference tables in the center. In the dark rooms should be metal shelves made with large pigeon holes for placing current unbound papers and magazines. The small room should be given to scrap-book work and cataloguing of newspapers and office for the assistant in charge of that department. Nothing less than this amount of space is needed today to install, as other states have done, a collection of its newspapers.

All of the newspapers in our valuable newspaper collection up to 1891 were accumulated by the Historical Society, and although all appropriations to this department were very meager, giving it a bare existence yet it eked out sufficient funds to bind the volumes we now possess. The law enacted in 1881, forming the Territorial library into two divisions, namely, law, and historical and miscellaneous, plainly states the newspapers were to be cared for. Yet during the ten years from 1881 to 1891 not a single volume was bound by the trustees of the Territorial library. The librarian of those two departments, as they had one librarian from 1886 to 1891, became discouraged in attempting to keep these unbound volumes in her rooms in the court house, and took some thirteen boxes and placed them in a store room which was kindly loaned for that use. In 1899, when the present incumbent took charge of the historical and miscellaneous department, she at once sent to the warerooms for those boxes, with the hope that they might contain the volumes needed to complete sets in the newspaper files. The papers in the boxes were found completely riddled by mice and hardly fit even for scrap-book making.

Too much praise cannot be given the newspaper men, who have always been our most loyal friends and supporters. In giving the files of their publications, and often duplicates, in publishing notices from time to time, in visits and encouraging talks, they have shown their appreciation of our department's work.

Another class of friends highly prized is the authors in the country. We have received in exchange for the volumes of Historical Contributions the works of Edward Everett Hale,

with a kindly letter of appreciation of the society, also the works of many other prominent writers of the eastern states. All of these exchanges will be noticed in our book catalog.

Exchange of Public Documents.

The plan of exchange of public documents in this state is very unsatisfactory. The old saying, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," is fully demonstrated in the methods pursued in sending out the reports of state officers. Your attention has been drawn to this in two previous reports, but no remedy has yet been proposed. The fault lies in part in the number of copies of documents printed. There should be not less than 300 copies of any report, and there should certainly be 500 copies of the senate and house journals. If the exchange could be left entirely to the secretary of state or to some one person, and all of these reports sent immediately to that person from the printer, it seems there could be a very much better distribution of them, and the giving of several copies by several different individuals to the same person or institution could thus be avoided. The person in charge of these documents could have a list of exchanges sent to him from the various officers, and thus all of the proper institutions would be provided with reports without waste. The state library would seem to be the proper avenue for the exchange of all documents, as it is to receive the reports from other states in exchange, but it cannot be done without a clerk to aid in the work. In order to obtain full sets from the various states we must send equivalent reports, and we are very desirous to have this matter properly adjusted.

Duplicates.

Now that we are all in one building and the state library is so convenient to the state officers, we most respectfully suggest to the heads of the various departments that they call upon the state library for the government documents instead of having sacks of mail filled with duplicates sent to them individually. We ask this as a special favor for the reason that these duplicates are landed very soon in the basement for us to care for. We do not need them, have no room for them and really cannot spare the time to send them out to other libraries. We would also suggest, as appropriations for the purchase of books is no doubt limited in each department as it is in the historical li-

brary, that it seems an unnecessary expenditure for the state departments to purchase encyclopedias and other reference books since they can so conveniently use those in the library. The state library is their library. Why keep up two? One in a private office and one elsewhere?

The trend of library legislation is toward making state libraries loan libraries. This is but just to the taxpayers of the state. The state library is supposed to contain books not usually found in the local libraries, and no reason exists why literary clubs, reading circles, state schools and even private citizens, such as lawyers and men in scientific pursuits, should not have the use of these books. Citizens complain, not without cause, that one department of the state library which has cost the state an immense sum of money, is kept up practically for three men, all of whom have fine private libraries.

We have made a practice of lending books of which we have duplicates. Nearly all large libraries now keep duplicate rooms or departments in charge of an assistant, and if we had the room, we would not give away our duplicates, for some day we hope to see the state library a loan library, and then these duplicates will be useful. Of course old rare books and bound newspapers could not come under the loan department, but all else could and should. A cheap postage day is rapidly approaching and these books can be handled by Uncle Sam's graycoats as safely as by citizens in towns borrowing from a local library.

Lending Books.

The lending of books from the state library should be done through the local library. When books are needed for the use of clubs, societies and literary workers, a list of the books could be sent to the state library, and when it is properly equipped it would be a great help to each community through its collection.

The trustees of the state schools and the state librarian of the historical and miscellaneous department should co-operate so that expensive books may be bought only by the state library, leaving their funds for other purchases. Mr. Patten suggested to us to purchase an expensive but very much needed set of books, saying to our trustees, "The state library only should have it." And we learned afterwards that Bozeman college had purchased it also, not knowing we had it. There should not be unnecessary duplication. This is a suggestion empha-

sized in the last national library meeting. Large cities with endowed libraries are urged in this report to co-operate. An instance is cited of three libraries in one city buying copies of reproductions of an East Indian Vedic manuscript at great expense, when one set would have answered. With care in the expenditure of book funds, and co-operation on the part of the state institutions, there is no reason why we should not have in a few years a splendid collection of books bearing upon the topics needed by our citizens in the various callings and walks of life. If each institution will select along special lines and the state library purchase what the institutions cannot, or do not often have calls for, this state can be in a few years the possessor of literary treasures equalled by none in the west.

Work of State Libraries.

The Butte public library is setting a good example to the other local libraries by building up special departments. It is making an effort to secure books along the lines required by its readers, mining and geological works, and it is also building up a law department. The nucleus of this collection was willed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, a former Butte lawyer, and the trustees are adding to that collection each year, setting aside a certain per cent of their book fund for that purpose. Work of this kind could be carried on in other localities. The purchase of a few law books would be a wise move, and money better spent than in the purchase of so much fiction now loading the shelves of a large number of the libraries, and when once known in a community that the library is endeavoring to gather books of a certain class, it will receive many donations, and possibly lawyers would will them their libraries. It is a matter worthy of the consideration of the trustees in charge of the various local libraries, for, with the exception of Helena, whose lawyers have access to the state law library, lawyers must depend on their own local libraries for such books as they cannot well afford to buy themselves.

We should have many books on genealogy and on American heredity and patriotic societies. We have had a large number of inquiries from Montana men and women of revolutionary ancestry, asking assistance in their genealogical research. The little we have has been given us by distinguished families, or by societies. We have purchased two volumes this year to aid

persons in tracing up their families, who were Huguenots from New Jersey. We should have several hundred volumes of this kind. We should also have copies of certificates of revolutionary service, and copies of letters, manuscripts and journals which would assist in family research.

This leads to another class of books we should have, namely, biographies. We should possess a large collection of books on American history. The librarian is ashamed of the small collection of books in her charge. With the exception of a few rare old books and works exchanged by reason of the broad spirit prevailing in other states and among authors and historical societies, we have really few books of the character found in libraries as old as ours. The utter lack of interest shown this department and the lavish expenditures in the law department are a marvel to many of not only our own citizens, but those of other communities. The disregard, the neglect, should not pertain longer. The collection should be given up to states glad to obtain such books, maps, pictures, curios, as we possess, or there should be placed in the hands of the trustees sufficient funds to administer the library properly, to install its collection in the latest improved cases, to catalog and care for it in a creditable manner, all of which cannot be done as it is now situated.

It is apparent to a close observer that all the history we have of the entire state is here. The very set of laws which the law department has today had its files partially completed from the historical rooms. It did not possess a complete set and does not now, but it obtained several it stood in need of from the historical department. The history of the assemblies as found in journals is preserved by the historical society more fully and completely than in the set owned by the office of the secretary of state. The newspapers giving accounts of the organization of the first legislature were cared for by the historical society. Much material which is to be found nowhere else was preserved for the state by men who struggled so long to support the historical society. A common spirit of gratitude should prompt the state to take better care of it, and to show a more appreciative spirit than has been manifested, particularly since 1890, when the society became a child of the state and a part of the state library.

The Relation of the State Library to the Local and School Libraries.

We have endeavored to make ourselves helpful to each of these educating forces, although no law exists pertaining to the matter. The Ohio state library meeting had some wise suggestions presented at its last session, among them these:

"The state library should be the court of last appeal in reference work for the state, and supplement and carry out the scholarly side of small libraries. The state library should be something more than a collection of books for the use of state officials. There seems to be no good reason why books, speaking in very general terms, might not be sent to any library in Ohio for the use of scholars and investigators whom circumstances would not permit to visit the state library. The books should remain in the library long enough for practical use, and the borrowing library should be responsible for them." No assistance whatever can be expected of Montana's state library in its present condition, in the way of lending books, as it has so few. However, the library work of the state should be a continuous chain with the state library at its head, as the state superintendent's office is the head of the educational work of the state. Some time we shall have a library department in Washington, bearing a similar relation to the state libraries and various other libraries of the states, as the bureau of education does to the schools of the country. The state library should be a bureau of information for all libraries of the state, great or small. The state library should be able to send out to various localities collections of books beyond the reach of ordinary librarians. The state library should be the model library to which all the libraries of the state shall look for answers to difficult problems.

Permit us to suggest the plan of sending free to all local libraries complete sets of Montana state reports and volumes of the codes and the Historical contributions.

Accessions.

We have accessioned nearly 3,000 books since our last report, half of these from the government of states and the United States. The others are from historical societies or authors, or are the gifts of individuals who are interested. A large number are genealogical histories. We have 120 papers and magazines given us, also.

EXPENSE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Appropriation 1901 \$1,500.00

Warrant Number	Date	In Favor Of	Amount	Account Of
	1901			
28470	Mar. 11	John P. Lindner	\$0 70	Services
28471	Mar. 11	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	4 20	Expressage
28477	Mar. 11	State Pub. Co.	95 00	Printing, etc
28478	Mar. 11	R. L. Polk & Co.	4 00	Directory
28479	Mar. 11	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	14 80	Expressage
28480	Mar. 11	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	9 21	Expressage
28521	Mar. 11	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	1 33	Expressage
28524	Mar. 11	H. S. Blanchard	2 31	Supplies
28942	Mar. 11	State Pub. Co.	7 45	Supplies
28943	Mar. 20	Independent Pub. Co.	21 50	Supplies
29105	Mar. 22	Robt. Clarke Co.	15 00	Books
29231	Apr. 6	Chas. F. Burton	100 00	Insurance
29232	Apr. 6	May Currah	5 00	Services
29233	Apr. 6	Burrows Bros. Co.	85 00	Books
29234	Apr. 6	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	5 15	Expressage
29235	Apr. 6	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	3 39	Expressage
29236	Apr. 6	N. Y. Dry Goods Store	3 85	Merchandise
29330	Apr. 19	Independent Pub. Co.	11 10	Letter Heads, etc
29467	May 4	State Pub. Co.	58 07	Binding and Supplies
29470	June 4	N. L. Davidson	3 00	Postal Cards
29471	May 4	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	13 10	Expressage
29472	May 4	Emil Starz	1 20	Chemicals
29473	May 4	Emil Starz.	1 75	Alcohol
29474	May 4	Jas. T. White & Co.	5 00	Expense
29475	May 4	Mary E. Jackman	61 00	Indexing
29476	May 4	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	46 48	Expressage
29483	May 4	Elsie Flynn	42 00	Services
29783	May 4	Elsie Flynn	14 50	Services
29784	May 4	W. M. Biggs	33 25	Frames, etc
29821	June 3	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	3 75	Expressage
29822	June 3	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	7 35	Expressage
29823	June 3	A. H. Bradley	10 00	Services
29824	June 3	Mabel Collins	10 00	Services
29825	June 3	Dodd, Mead & Co.	85 00	Set International Cyclopaedia
29826	June 3	W. M. Biggs	6 50	Frames
29926	June 18	Independent Pub. Co.	4 50	Supplies
29944	June 18	Laura E. Howey	13 14	Expenses
29947	June 18	Western Union Tel. Co.	5 61	Messages
29948	June 18	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	10 77	Expressage
30178	July 16	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	4 90	Expressage
30191	July 16	Scientific Pub. Co.	5 00	Journal one year
30192	July 16	Laura E. Howey	6 25	Freight and hauling
30193	July 16	R. L. Polk	19 00	Books
30561	Aug. 20	Laura E. Howey	95 70	Traveling expense
30562	Aug. 20	A. P. Curtin	1 00	Expense
30568	Aug. 20	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	4 60	Expressage
31550	Nov. 20	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	71	Expressage
31555	Nov. 20	W. R. Moore	5 00	Services
		Total	\$1,496 44	

EXPENSE HISTORICAL LIBRARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1902.

Appropriation 1902 .....	.....	\$1,500 00
Palance from 1901 .....	.....	3 56
Refund Insurance Money ..	.....	71 25
Total .....	.....	\$1,574 81

Number Warrant	Date	In Favor Of	Amount	Account Of
	1901			
31798	Dec.	5 R. L. Polk	\$9 00	City Directory
31799	Dec.	5 Nor. Pac. Exp. Co.	24 25	Expressage
31800	Dec.	5 Lowdermilk & Co.	75 00	Books
31801	Dec.	5 Geo. May	28 00	Books
31802	Dec.	5 State Pub. Co	2 40	Stationery
31803	Dec.	5 Gt. Nor. Exp. Co	2 95	Expressage
31804	Dec.	5 Daniel Dutro	12 25	Pictures
31805	Dec.	5 Laura E. Howey	10 00	Cash Advanced
31806	Dec.	5 Miss B. Harper	6 20	Supplies
31807	Dec.	5 Robt. Clarke & Co	6 20	Books
31808	Dec.	5 W. H. Taylor	18 35	Photographs
31809	Dec.	5 E. W. Potter	2 74	Books.....
31810	Dec.	5 Jewish Pub. Society	4 22	Books.....
31811	Dec.	5 Gaylord Bros	5 00	Adhesive Paper
31812	Dec.	5 H. L. Collins Co	4 00	Books
31813	Dec.	5 Independent Pub. Co	68 10	Printing, etc
31814	Dec.	5 Burrows Bros. Co	4 00	Book
31842	Dec.	5 State Pub. Co	4 20	Stationery
31862	Dec.	5 A. P. Curtin Book & Sta. Co	5 75	Supplies
	1902			
32047	Jan.	2 N. N. Davidson	3 10	Postage stamps
32158	Jan.	21 Independent Pub. Co	12 00	Printing, etc
32159	Jan.	21 State Pub. Co	1 21	Stationery
32182	Jan.	23 Estella A. Muth	150 00	Curios and Minerals, etc
32222	Jan.	23 Robt. Clarke Co	3 00	Book
32223	Jan.	23 Missouri River Co	1 15	maps
32224	Jan.	23 Elsie Flynn	5 00	Services
32225	Jan.	23 Geo. May	24 00	Books
32226	Jan.	23 W. deLoss Love	1 50	Book
32227	Jan.	23 Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	5 15	Expressage
32228	Jan.	23 M. B. Parkinson	4 25	Mending Newspapers
32229	Jan.	23 W. R. Moore	2 50	Drayage
32363	Jan.	23 Elsie Flynn	10 70	Services
32364	Jan.	25 A. H. Bradley	2 00	Merchandise
32369	Feb.	1 Geo. B. Meleney, Mgr	6 50	Books
32568	Feb.	1 Independent Pub. Co	94 25	Printing, etc
32570	Feb.	1 State Pub. Co.	3 30	Stationery
32572	Feb.	1 Nor. Pac. Exp. Co	1 19	Expressage
32587	Feb.	1 Emil Starz	2 20	Merchandise
32588	Feb.	1 N. N. Davidson	2 00	Postage stamps
32589	Feb.	1 Woodward & Lathrop	2 24	Books..
32590	Feb.	1 F. N. Hodge	3 50	Books
32870	Mar.	11 Independent Pub Co.	38 35	Printing, etc
32870	Mar.	11 Independent Pub. Co.	10 75	Printing, etc
32872	Mar.	11 Rocky Mt. Bell Tel. Co	6 09	Services
32874	Mar.	11 Mary C. Pew	9 00	Services
32881	Mar.	11 Gt. Nor. Exp. Co	2 05	Expressage
32882	Mar.	11 N. N. Davidson	2 10	Postage stamps
32883	Mar.	11 E. D. Porter	9 00	Merchandise
32884	Mar.	11 W. R. Moore	4 00	Services
32885	Mar.	11 Holter Hardw. Co	70	Merchandise
32886	Mar.	11 W. T. Hamilton	39 00	Manuscript
32887	Mar.	11 Burrows Bros. Co	2 65	Books
32888	Mar.	11 Mrs. Estelle Muth	4 00	Services
32889	Mar.	11 H. S. Blanchard	1 25	Paper
32890	Mar.	11 Houghton, Mifflin Co	48 00	Books
32891	Mar.	11 Elsie Flynn	2 70	Services

EXPENSE HISTORICAL LIBRARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1902—Continued.

Number Warrant	Date	In Favor Of	Amount	Account Of
32910	Mar. 18	Benson, Carpenter Co	3 70	Drayage
33200	Apr. 30	Florence Fortune .....	.4 00	Services
33203	Apr. 30	Independent Pub. Co	81 30	Printing, etc
33204	Apr. 30	State Pub. Co	1 75	Stationery
33209	Apr. 30	James Gardiner .....	.4 00	Fixing Typewriter
33228	Apr. 30	W. R. Moore	9 60	Merchandise
33229	Apr. 30	Mary C. Pew	10 00	Services
33230	Apr. 30	Chas. F. Burton	200 00	Insurance
33231	Apr. 30	Harper Bros	9 00	Books
33232	Apr. 30	Tribune Pub. Co	1 75	Prin.ing, etc
33233	Apr. 30	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co	4 84	Books
33234	Apr. 30	Benson, Carpenter Co	4 40	Drayage
33235	Apr. 30	Emma Glenn	10 75	Services
33565	May 21	W. R. Moore	10 00	Merchandise
33566	May 21	Mrs. G. W. Haines	2 00	Services
33567	May 21	Mary C. Pew	4 00	Services
33568	May 21	Mrs. S. E. Tyler	10 00	Services
33569	May 21	Black & Landt	121 50	Carpenter work
33570	May 21	Moses Marks	24 00	Labor
32571	May 21	T. H. Larkin	6 00	Labor
33581	May 21	Independent Pub. Co	8 45	Printing, etc
33582	May 21	State Pub. Co	1 25	Stationery
33586	May 21	Augusta I. Davis	12 90	Services
33587	May 21	J. W. Templeton	15 45	Books
33588	May 21	Geo. May	6 00	Books
33589	May 21	Land of Sunshine Pub. Co.	5 90	Books
33591	May 21	Sands Bros. Co	60	Cloth
33592	May 21	Emil Wommelsdorf	2 85	Merchandise
33593	May 21	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co	1 00	Expressage
33597	May 27	Nor. Pac. Exp. Co	2 60	Expressage
32609	May 27	E. D. Porter	9 00	Photographs
33608	May 27	Outing Pub. Co	2 50	Books
33823	June 17	Independent Pub. Co.	10 75	Printing, etc
33833	June 17	Emil Starz	1 55	Merchandise
33839	June 17	Emil Wommelsdorf	30	Merchandise
33840	June 17	L. C. Kolbe	2 00	Examining Newspapers
33841	June 17	L. M. Kinney .....	.95	Milk
33842	June 17	Gt. Nor. Exp. Co.	1 20	Expressage
33843	June 17	Moses Marks	28 00	Labor
33844	June 17	Curtin Book & Sta. Co	12 50	Books
32845	June 17	N. N. Davidson	4 20	Supplies
34402	July 21	F. H. Winters	20 03	Carpenter work
35275	Oct. 31	Independent Pub. Co.	10 75	Printing, etc
35301	Oct. 31	F. H. Winter	37 50	Carpenter work
35627	Nov. 18	A. H. Bradley	23 00	Taxidermist
		Total	\$1,574 81	

BOOK ACCOUNT HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Number Warrant	Date	In Favor Of	Amount	Account of
	1902			
33837	June 17	Laura E. Howey	\$25 00	Books
34177	June 30	Florence Fortune	21 50	Ass't in Historical Library
34388	July 21	W. T. Ridgley	100 00	Printing Souvenir, etc
34401	July 21	A. H. Bradley	27 00	Taxidermist
34402	July 21	F. H. Winters	70 72	Carpenter work
34413	July 21	State Pub. Co	5 78	
		Total	\$250 00	

The income from the sale of the volumes of the historical society is so small, it is used merely for postal cards, extra postage on books, and matters of like nature. It is to be hoped this department can have at some time provided for its book fund such a princely sum as the law department has at its disposal through the fees of the court. Cannot provision be made for a permanent income for this department worthy of its purpose and aims?

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

In the past two years we have sold the following:

1901—Historical Society Contributions	\$67 00
1901—Second hand books	14 50
1902—Historical Society Contributions	31 00
1902—Second hand books and pamphlets.....	2 45
	<hr/>
	\$114 95

Of this sum there has been expended for the benefit of the library by check, as follows:

Date	In Favor Of	Amount	Account Of
1901			
Jan. 15	A. J. Fisk	\$1 50	Box rent
Jan. 16	Laura E. Howey .....	.85	Telephone Co. and Drayage
Jan. 18	Geo. B. Meleney	10 00	Accession Books
Jan. 21	C. B. Lebkicher	12 25	Binding, etc
Feb. 16	Geo. Warner	1 49	Book
Feb. 16	Independent Pub. Co	1 25	Postal cards
Feb. 18	Independent Pub. Co	1 00	Postal cards
Feb. 21	Joseph Spurzem	1 00	Drayage
Feb. 27	Wm. R. Moore	2 00	Stamps and postal cards
Mar. 18	A. P. Curtin's Book Store	8 50	Histories
Mar. 21	Wm. R. Moore .....	.50	Drayage
Apr. 1	A. J. Fisk	1 50	Box rent
Apr. 3	Wm. R. Moore	4 00	Express, etc
Apr. 22	Wm. R. Moore	1 50	Supplies
Apr. 23	C. B. Lebkicher	5 00	Binding
Apr. 26	C. B. Lebkicher	11 25	Binding
May 11	Western Union Telegraph Co.	1 85	Telegram to Washington, D. C.
May 15	W. R. Moore	2 50	Drayage
May 20	Laura E. Howey	2 00	Stamps
June 1	Benson, Carpenter Co	1 00	Freight
June 22	A. J. Fisk	1 50	Box rent
June 22	Joseph Spurzem	1 50	Drayage
June 22	C. B. Lebkicher	4 00	Binding
Aug. 14	Dr. C. W. Bowen	3 00	Treas. Historical Association
Aug. 20	Woodward & Lothrop	2 75	Books
Sept. 24	C. B. Lebkicher	2 50	Binding
Oct. 31	C. B. Lebkicher	2 50	Binding
Nov. 18	Laura E. Howey	2 50	Box rent and drayage
Dec. 4	C. B. Lebkicher	2 50	Binding
1902	.		
Feb. 10	Wm. R. Moore	4 00	Box rent and drayage
Apr. 26	Hajime Hoshi	1 00	Subscription to Japan and America
May 8	C. B. Lebkicher	4 00	Binding
May 24	C. B. Lebkicher	2 50	Binding
June 7	C. B. Lebkicher	3 00	Binding
Aug. 11	C. B. Lebkicher	2 50	Binding
Aug. 23	L. H. Schaeffer	1 35	Packing Boxes
Aug. 26	Lou Guthrie	2 00	Stamps
Oct. 8	Mary Pew	2 50	Stamps, postal
Oct. 8	State Nursery Co	2 00	Flowers for Capitol Dedication
Oct. 8	A. P. Curtin's Book Store	3 00	Postal Guide
Oct. 27	Mary Pew	5 00	Stamps and Postal
Nov. 10	Mary Pew	1 00	Stamps and Postal
Dec. 4	Florence Fortune	1 45	Stamps and Postal
	Bills paid by the Librarian	\$15 00	
	Total	\$144 99	
	Balance on hand to date	\$0.80	

Catalog.

It is useless to attempt to catalog in our present chaotic state. There are no book-cases fit for placing books, nor room for a catalog cabinet if we had one.

Maps.

We have two map-rack stands and one for the wall, secured for use by the state furnishing board. We have no room for them in our present quarters, although we have great need of them. We have had some maps mounted upon the racks, and we have hundreds of maps to mount and put in place when we have room assigned us for our maps. The oldest and most valuable ones we have had framed and covered with glass and placed easy of access for constant use. We are said to have the only complete set of Montana maps in the state, beginning with the first one made by Colonel De Lacy in 1865. We have been endeavoring to collect complete files of the maps of various counties and county seats, but so far have failed to awaken interest enough in the towns to have them sent to us.

Register.

The register has not been kept up for eight months at least, owing to the confusion accompanying the moving of the library, but we have had a larger number of visitors than ever before. We shall endeavor to have it ready for the new year in order to secure the autographs of the members of the assembly and the state officers who will preside for the first time in the new building.

Correspondence.

No record could be kept of letters this year, owing to the same cause which prevented keeping up the register, but the demand for information of all kinds is on the increase, and our mail grows heavier each day, really consuming the time of one person to attend to it. We are very glad of this, as it shows the library is growing in interest and influence.

Installation of Museum.

The following is a message of Governor Potts, dated January 19, 1877:

"To the Legislative Assembly:

"I have the honor to submit the report and vouchers of Joseph P. Woolman, Esq., Centennial Commissioner for Montana,

showing the expenditure of the centennial appropriation. I respectfully request that the report and vouchers be carefully examined.

"The collection of ores exhibited by the territory is now in charge of the Smithsonian Institute, and I have been requested by the officers of the institute to ask the legislature to donate the collection to the care and custody of said institute. As the collection would sell for but little if offered for sale, I respectfully recommend that it be donated to the Smithsonian Institute, and thereby give the ores of Montana a place in the national museum. You are respectfully requested to decide at an early day what disposition shall be made of the collection."

If provision had been made for keeping that exhibit in the state library instead of sending it to the Smithsonian Institute—and the government is rich enough to buy all of its specimens—that collection, added to the ones taken to the various other fairs at New Orleans, Chicago, California and Omaha, would make for us now one of the finest in the country. Montana has taken several medals for her exhibits, but she has not preserved the exhibits as is fitting. It is to be hoped that this policy will not continue, and that whatever is gathered for the St Louis and Oregon fairs will be turned over to the state museum.

The present librarian, having knowledge of the exhibit at Chicago, and knowing it to be packed away in the armory in Helena after its return to Montana, asked immediately after taking charge if it could not be given to the state library. It was agreed that when the time came to move into the new capitol building, the historical department should have the collection. It could not then be installed in the quarters of the society because it was not deemed advisable to add the weight of the ores to the fourth floor of the court house, where the old quarters were. About a year ago, we were very much astonished to learn that the collection had been sent over to the Missoula University. As the university is not a mining school at all, it would seem that the collection ought yet to be given to the state museum or to the school of mines.

Senator Clark, Hon. Henry Knippenberg and Hon. Henry Elling promised two years ago to have a small cabinet of fine specimens of minerals ready for our new rooms. These have not been sent to us for the reason that we had no place to put

them up. The gentlemen will send them to us any time that we are ready for them.

Still another class of friends assist us in the building up of the museum, as no money has been given us for that purpose either. A large fine golden eagle, given us by Fisk Ellis in exchange for Volume I, has been added since July, and has attracted a great deal of attention from visitors to the new quarters. The children even gather specimens to send the historical society. The largest gifts have come from Senator W. A. Clark, who not only gave us all the Indian collection, but this last year had published 300 copies of Volume I, which has been out of print since 1876.

Among the many interesting and valuable pictures presented by our pioneer citizens are several given by Mrs. Robert Fisk. In the collection is a fine old oil portrait of Lincoln, a steel engraving of the signing of the emancipation act, one of the original thirty-five copies. There are also six beautiful large Haynes photographs, the first taken of the Yellowstone Park. If the legislative assemblies had been as thoughtful and generous as our citizens, and as other states have been towards us we should not be in the disorganized condition we are in today. All we have we owe to those not supposed to provide for the institution, and upon whom we have no claim.

A large number of oil portraits, pictures of pioneers and other eminent citizens has been given us since our last report by Hon. Freeman Thorpe; and William Taylor, the Helena photographer, with his usual generous spirit has given us a picture of the house of the last legislative assembly. He has given these assembly pictures since 1890. Older states place great value upon such a collection. Wisconsin set aside a sum to pay for the early officers portraits, to be placed in the historical library. Melville Dewey, librarian of the New York state library, says in his report of 1899: "May 12, 1899, the legislature appropriated \$3,000 to buy the Lloyd collection of legislative photographs and books." This collection, which was placed in the state library, consists of forty-six framed groups of New York legislators and other officers, a volume of assembly photographs of 1861 with autographs, one of state officers and members of the legislature of 1859, and two small autograph books of members of the assembly of 1874 and '75, also copies of the manual, clerks' manual, etc., since 1861, and life sketches of state

officers, senators and members of the assemblies of 1861 to 1879. The report says further:

"The framed pictures in this collection are of three kinds: 1, groups of the senate and assembly in session, generally without names; 2, collection of individual photographs with names; 3, pictures composed of individual photographers mounted in groups, provided with an explanatory key." He makes further mention of the collection, but this will suffice to show that Montana has, through her generous citizens and through Mr. Thorpe's kindness, gotten a fine start on a similar collection. We have obtained this not through any appropriation of the legislature. We wish to lay stress upon that, and upon the fact that we have no place of our own as yet, in which to hang these pictures. They are at the present writing scattered all over the first and third floors of the capitol building, in care of the various state appointive officers and in committee rooms.

The thoughtful and helpful assistance of many private citizens in presenting highly prized, rare old books—heirlooms, many of them—portraits of friends, pictures of pioneer scenes, indicates that the historical department has a very strong hold on the common people, and any efforts in its behalf by the legislature will be appreciated by them. When a catalog is prepared, the names of the donors will then be given to the public, together with a description of the gift.

If the institution is properly recognized by the state, citizens will cease in a large measure to send to the Smithsonian Institute specimens that should be in our museum. These have been given away in the past often because it is known they will be cared for in the Smithsonian, and the government has some one on the lookout all the time for collecting them. We have no one, although this plan has been urged by librarians again and again. Our fourth and fifty reports urged sending some one out to gather historic data from the old settlers, also something which is greatly needed to secure authentic material for future volumes of history. But no more attention is paid these suggestions of the past twenty-five years than if they had never been made, and it is discouraging, to say the least, to men and women who labored for years without a cent of compensation, gathering and caring for what we posses in this department. The state has not paid for this collection. A few paltry dollars for binding and the publishing of three volumes cover all the

state has put into the large collection of nearly 18,000 bound books, and as many pamphlets and magazines.

Visit to the Pioneer Society.

The librarian of the historical society, representing that body, attended the pioneer meeting at Dillon in 1902, and presented her cause to the association. It is gratifying to state that the representative of the historical society was accorded a most gracious hearing in behalf of the interests she represented. Resolutions were passed as recommended, regarding pioneer day in the public schools, and a promise was made to give in the near future to the society all the pioneer biographical sketches and photographs their society had collected. We are satisfied that the most cordial feeling exists between the two societies, and that each recognizes the other as a partisan of the same cause.

Duties of Librarians.

By glancing at the law a wide difference is apparent in the requirements of the librarians, those in our department being more arduous. This can be in part accounted for perhaps by the fact that a woman presided over the law department fourteen years and over the miscellaneous department, four and one-half years, while the historical department was presided over by men until 1897, and Montana legislators are gallant. Their chivalry may have influenced them in assigning the duties of the two librarians. The law librarian is not required to send out the law reports for exchange, nor does the department pay the express bill for such exchange. The secretary of state performs all of this duty for that department. The librarian does not even have the counting of them when received from the publisher, nor the storing of them in vaults, properly wrapped. Whereas, the other department receipts for the historical society volumes, puts them carefully away, sends all of them out, getting receipt cards in return, pays all express bills out of their mere pittance, begs enough (if gotten at all) of the various state officers for their pamphlet reports, does these up in packages, pays the express and sends to each state which has already received or will receive sheepbound reports and laws, etc., credited to the law department. We are glad to report to your honorable body that the treatment accorded this department from the other states and governments is royal. We have gotten

thirty volumes of pioneer history of Michigan for our three. We have twenty-eight volumes of history from New Jersey for our three, and so on over the country.

We receive sheep-bound and cloth-bound valuable reports from nearly all the states in exchange for our half complete paper-back sets, but we are becoming ashamed of this condition of affairs. With all Montana's boasted wealth, can she not do better in the future for the department that has as good a standing as any connected with the state, and the best collection of material such as is expected to be found in its quarters? It has the class of material too that more of its citizens are directly interested in over the state generally, than they are in that of the law department.

While we would not have the law department one iota less than it is, we certainly feel you trustees should plead with the parties in power for a change in its manner of support for the department in your charge, or else abandon it entirely, and let the Pioneers have it to conduct, or give it to adjoining states, now envious of our splendid collection.

Just where the blame lies we are unable to say, but do not let it be said that it was the fault of the Board of Trustees in not presenting the claims of the department to the first legislative assembly in this new building which is such an ornament to our state, and for which the pioneers have so nobly worked and planned. Let us be true to their memories and accord their daring a proper place in the state archives.

The historical society has had for members much the best editorial force in the state, and plenty of rich material could have been gotten from the original actors. We could have had twenty-five volumes too for exchange, as the law department has, but for the funds withheld by the former assemblies. There seemed to be no one to urge the matter until the state was given the collection, for the pioneers are modest men, and as one of them remarked, they did not care to push their claims. But it is not yet too late to make amends for the twenty-five years of indifference and neglect, by proper care and generous appropriations.

New Quarters.

The present quarters are not half as large as the old ones, and unless the museum can be removed to the corridor leading from the west door, we cannot do anything more than stack

books on the floor. It is to be remembered that not one dollar has been expended yet for our installation, while over \$10,000 has been expended for the law department, which is up to date in every particular. Ours is a disgrace to the smallest town in the state. The old pine cases in use were brought from our garret quarters in the Lewis and Clarke County court house. The little appropriation we had from the last legislature has been spent in large part to tear these old shelves down and put them up again in the beautiful new quarters assigned us in the capitol. The removal of the vast amount of valuable material was performed without the loss of a single thing. The backs of one pile of bound newspapers was torn, which is the only damage done. Pictures, documents, everything was safely housed by July 4th, and through the courtesy of the State Board of Examiners we have been provided with assistants to aid in placing things in as good shape as possible under existing circumstances.

Care of the Rooms.

During past administrations attention was called to the frequent losses in the state library in both departments, and the subject is worthy of your consideration now. An open shelf plan will not do for valuable books; either cases with wire or glass fronts being necessary. Many librarians have locks of distinct pattern and few keys, giving one only to the head janitor and one to the director or head librarian. A library is a great safe for storing many things of large pecuniary value, which could be easily removed if the library rooms were treated like other parts of the building, says one writer. Then, too, librarians are under bond, and are liable for the loss of any books or curios, and the state should aid them in guarding the things in the library. Losses are often not due to lack of interest on the part of persons in charge, but to lack of appreciation of the dangers. Some visitor, to gratify a laudable curiosity, asks to have the doors unlocked and to be admitted for a few minutes to see the library. Both visitors and janitor are perfectly trustworthy, but some less honest person now has a chance to enter and carry away valuable objects. Under Mr. Sanders' administration the pen with which Harrison signed the bill admitting us as a state was stolen from its box and was never traced. Under another former librarian a valuable scrap-book belonging to

Colonel De Lacy disappeared. It would be well to have the greatest precaution exercised in our new quarters, whose crowded condition makes it harder to protect the collection. The keys should be kept in two hands, and all valuable books and manuscripts should be enclosed in cases.

Care of Pamphlets.

The library receives great numbers of pamphlets. Some of these may be cut up for scrap-book work; some may be classified and placed in boxes of uniform size made of straw board, costing about five cents; and those of permanent value, such as our state officers' reports, should be bound. We have tried the latter method as far as our limited means would allow, but all librarians and students know that much very valuable data comes in paper backs and cannot long survive vigorous usage. These should be cared for in a suitable way.

Unequal Appropriations.

We have carefully gleaned the following statistics from the auditors' and treasurers' reports and senate and house journals and the laws from 1866 to date. You will see from them the unequal distribution of appropriations to the two departments of the state library. The first item of \$600 for freight and express on the laws and senate and house journals and Government documents sent to the auditor, then ex-officio librarian, is found in the copy of the laws passed when General Meagher acted as governor. Although these laws were annulled by congress, we have no doubt that the freight bills were paid for the books received. The next item in our list, it will be observed, begins with 1872 for the reason that we have no auditors' nor treasurers' reports in the library between 1866 and 1872. The difference in the amount of appropriation shows itself from the very first, from 1872 when the historical department received \$150 for books and manuscript, and the law department received \$200. This difference in favor of the law department has been carried down to the present day in greater or less measure.

The summing up of the appropriations plainly indicates to the board the truth of the assertions made in the report to you, that there has been an undue preference paid to the law department. The \$21,000 expended for the historical society does not cover rent. We wish to draw your attention to the fact

that the state has never had to pay any rent for the historical society, because its members have been so loyal to its interests that they cared for it and housed it many years, nor did the state pay any salary for years, because the first librarian served without anything for their work. Practically, therefore, nothing was ever paid out for rent or salary up to the year the department was turned over to the state. The state has received a very valuable collection of books, manuscript, maps, and curios for the \$21,000 expended.

The historical society, it will be seen from the table, cost Montana, up to the time it became a state, 26 years, \$5,406, and since then to the present time, \$16,155 for 10 years.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

YEAR	Printing, Bind- ing, Etc.....	Current Ex- penses, In- cluding Sal- ary*	Purchase of Books, MSS., Etc.....	Totals.....
1866			\$150	\$150
1873			650	650
1874			150	150
1875			150	150
1876			150	150
1877			150	150
1878			150	150
1879			150	150
1880			150	150
1881			150	150
1882			150	150
1883			150	150
1884			360	360
1885			346	346
1886			150	150
1887		\$400	150	550
1888			550	550
1889			750	750
1890			550	550
1891	\$195		419	614
1892			1,153	1,296
1893	244	1,622		1,866
1894		1,257		1,257
1895		1,282		1,282
1896	711	1,239		1,950
1897		1,625		1,625
1898	461	1,398		1,859
1899	387	1,653	89	2,129
1900		1,839	408	2,247
Total.				\$21,561

*-No salary paid until 1892.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISIONS OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

YEAR	Publishing Mont. Re- ports, Etc.	Current Expenses*	Purchase of Books	Totals
1866 .....	.....	\$500	.....	\$500
1873 .....	.....	200	200	200
1874	\$1,200	.....	200	1,400
1875 .....	.....	242	200	442
1876 .....	.....	.....	200	200
1877	1,283	.....	200	1,483
1878 .....	.....	.....	200	200
1879 .....	.....	.....	200	200
1880	2,500	.....	200	2,700
1881	2,021	1,732	400	4,153
1882 .....	.....	1,780	200	1,980
1883	2,000	1,903	400	4,303
1884	1,264	2,035	400	3,679
1885	1,310	2,277	400	3,987
1886 .....	.....	1,917	400	2,317
1887	1,330	1,869	3,400	6,599
1888 .....	.....	1,894	383	2,277
1889	2,100	1,080	3,250	6,430
1890 .....	.....	1,501	1,227	2,728
1891	2,256	1,239	298	3,793
1892	9,000	1,440	1,000	11,440
1893	2,256	1,804	598	4,658
1894	2,178	1,232	736	4,146
1895	4,488	1,575	1,068	7,131
1896 .....	.....	2,117	1,137	3,254
1897	900	1,340	1,434	3,674
1898	1,800	1,876	1,008	4,684
1899	900	1,674	1,168	3,762
1900	1,800	1,484	1,037	4,321
Total. ....	.....	.....	.....	\$96,641

* No salary paid until 1881 as the Territorial Auditor was ex-officio librarian.

Note—As no allowance has been made in this list of the expenditures for the session laws of Montana exchanged by the law library, through which the law library has increased in the number of volumes, we will make a rough estimate of \$4,000 for the session laws of the sixteen territorial sessions and six state sessions, twenty-two in all. These are always bound in sheepskin when sent out. Nor does this include the expense of fitting up the present law library quarters with metal cases and other furnishings. These added to the estimate make a total for the law department of \$110,000.

Appropriations.

It seems to have been the policy heretofore to give every department and office everything it asked for, and if there was anything left it could be given to the historical library.

In looking over the table of appropriations for the law department, we desire to call attention to the fact that we have included the Montana law reports in the expenses of the department, for the reason that they are used as exchange by the law library and are therefore a source of revenue to the library, just as we have included in the account of the historical society the amount expended in the publication of its three volumes. Through the exchange of the law reports the law library has been enabled to receive from other states all of their reports. Through the exchange of the codes and other laws it is also enabled to receive a great many volumes of codes and laws from other states, thus practically paving the way for a large number of the volumes in the law library. We have not been able to ascertain approximately the cost of the session laws, therefore we have not included them in the expenses of the law library, although that item properly belongs there and would make the sum considerably larger than it is reported here.

In the amounts granted the two departments for the purchase of books, the sum received by the historical society is ridiculously small when we consider the price of histories and works of that nature. The law department at the present time receives a large sum from fees, and it would seem an equitable adjustment of affairs to cease to give that department a special appropriation of \$1,000 per year for the purchase of books, and place that sum to the credit of the historical department for the same purpose. One set of books, English law reports, purchased by the law department last year cost more money than several years appropriations for books for the historical society. It is to be hoped the trustees will present the needs of the department in their charge to the legislators, and that as a result of their pleas for the cause, the first year in the new capitol building may mark an era of prosperity and advance in the historical department. It is to be hoped that so worthy a cause may no longer be considered as a mendicant at the door of the capitol, but will be treated as a child of the state on an equal footing with the other department of the state library.

Recommendations.

1. The purchase of metal shelves and furnishings in keeping with the value of the collection and in harmony with the other rooms of the capitol building devoted to the state library.
2. Suitable metal cases to install the museum in the west corridor.
3. A door cut into the room now occupied by the Board of Equalization, that it may be used as an office for the librarian and as a map room.
4. An appropriation of not less than \$3,000 for the purchase of books. This is only a just thing to do after so many thousands have been expended on the law department. We are glad it is so well equipped and proud that it is one of the best in the west, and we want our department on a par with it.
5. A binding fund of \$500 each year, so that we can have bound the old files required to complete sets we have already bound.
6. A suitable appropriation for two years for clerical help. It will require the entire time of one person to get the newspapers into proper shape for binding, and a second clerk will be needed during that time for mounting the manuscript in book form, making newspaper scrap-books and indexing newspapers. The administration of affairs, together with editing of new volumes obsorbs the entire time of the secretary and librarian. After the library is once installed and catalogued the force may then be lessened. We do not ask any increase of salary. We do, however, ask for a clerical force sufficient to do the work required of the department, which is now three times that of the other department of the state library.
7. We most respectfully recommend that steps be taken towards a more equitable adjustment of the work of the librarians. If the secretary of state performs the duty of mailing clerk and custodian of the law reports and laws for the law department, ought he not to do that work for the Historical department, and send out and care for the "Contributions" of the Historical Society? If the state printing fund pays for the books for exchange in the law department, namely the law reports and statutes, ought it not to pay for the publication of the exchange book of the Historical department instead of requiring it to be paid out of the little appropriation the Histori-

cal department now has? If the law department librarian is paid a good salary for editing the law reports, besides his salary as librarian, should not the Historical and Miscellaneous department have as much as that sum to prosecute its labors?

8. A room in the basement in which to keep documents received from the various states.

9. Four hundred copies of the biennial report of the librarian, 150 of these to be bound in cloth.

10. That the historical department be made custodian of copies of all bills from the general assemblies. This is a custom in all the other states.

Courtesies.

Your librarian greatly deplored the loss of Mr. A. J. Craven from the Board, when he removed to Fairhaven, Washington, but Mr. Massena Bullard, who was chosen to his place upon the various committees, has proven equally helpful in counsel. Indeed, in the discharge of her duties the librarian has received the most cordial support of the entire Board of Trustees.

The uniform courtesy and thoughtfulness of all the state officers is hereby thankfully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. LAURA E. HOWEY,

Secretary and Librarian, Historical and Miscellaneous Department, Montana State Library.

Bound Newspapers in the Library.

- The Montana Post, Virginia City Aug. 1864-1868.
 (The first newspaper in the State. Complete in 3 volumes.)
 Helena Independent, Helena Vols. 1-30, 1874-1890.
 Helena Independent, Helena Vols. 30, 1890, Incomplete.
 Helena Independent, Helena Vol. 31, 1891-April, 1902.
 Daily Rocky Mountain Gazette, Helena... Vols. 4, 5, 1871, Incomplete.
 Daily Rocky Mountain Gazette, Helena...1872.
 Helena Herald, Helena Vols. 4, 5, 1869-1874, Incomplete.
 Helena Herald, Helena Vols. 16-48, 1875-1890.
 Helena Herald, Helena Vol. 48, 1891, Incomplete.
 Helena Herald, Helena Vol. 54, 1898-April, 1902.
 Helena Herald, Weekly, Helena..... Vol. 13, 1878-1879, Incomplete.
 Helena Herald, Helena Vols. 14, 15, 1880-1885.
 Morning Capitol, Helena Vol. 1, 1880.
 Helena News, Helena Vols. 1, 2, 1893-1896, Incomplete.
 Evening Telegram, Helena Vol. 1, 1894, Incomplete.
 The Republican, East Helena 1899-1900.
 Silver Advocate, Helena Vol. 1, 1898, Incomplete.
 Montana Sentinel, Helena Vol. 1, 1900.
 Helena Clock, Helena Vol. 1, 1894-1895.
 Montana News, Helena..... 1875-1897 Incomplete.
 Board of Trade Journal, Helena 1899-1900, Incomplete.
 Helena Record, Helena Vol. 1, 1888-1889, Incomplete.
 Montana Daily Record, Helena Vols. 1, 2, 1900-April, 1902.
 Helena Journal, Helena Vol. 1, 1889, Incomplete.
 Helena Journal, Helena Vol. 2, 1890-1892.
 Montana Live Stock Journal, Helena Vol. 3, 1886, Incomplete.
 Montana Journal, Helena Vols. 4, 5, 1887, 1889.
 Montana Mining Review, Helena Vols. 1-5, 1886-1892, Incomplete.
 Montana Mining Journal, Helena Vols. 1-3, 1890-1893.
 Montana Mining Area, Helena Vols. 1-3, 1893-1895.
 Die Montana Freie Presse, Helena Vols. 1-2, 1886-1887.
 Die Montana Freie Presse, Helena Vol. 3, 1889.
 Der Sonntagsgast, Helena Vols. 2-3, 1888.
 The Sunday Times, Helena Vols. 1, Feb.-June, 1897.
 Montana Christian Advocate, Helena Vols. 8-10, Dec., 1892-Feb., 1897.
 Montana Christian Advocate, Helena Vol. 11, 1897-1900.
 Montana Stock and Mining Journal,
 Helena.... Vols. 1-3, 1884-1886.
 East Helena Record, East Helena Vols. 1-4, 1897-1900, Incomplete.
 East Helena Record, East Helena 1901-1902.
 The Montana Methodist, East Helena Vol. 1, 1900.
 Montana Staatz-Zeitung, Helena Vols. 3-16, 1889-1901.
 Montana Workman, Helena Vols. 5, 6, 9, 1895-1899, Incomplete.
 Montana Workman, Whitehall Vols. 9-10, Nov. 1899-June, 1900.
 The Mountaineer, Marysville Vols. 1-9, 1893-1901.
 Marysville Gazette, Marysville Vol. 1, Jan.-Oct., 1894.

- Marysville Messenger, Marysville Vol. 1, Jan.-Mar., 1895-1896.
Lump City Miner, Lump City Vol. 1, 1895.
Anaconda Standard, Anaconda Vols. 2-13, 1891-1902.
Anaconda Recorder, Anaconda Vols. 1, 2, 1894-1898.
Anaconda Review, Anaconda Vols. 3-10, 1886-1894.
New North West, Deer Lodge Vols. 3-6, 1870-1876, Incomplete.
New North West, Deer Lodge Vols. 7-10, 1876-1878.
New North West, Deer Lodge Vols. 11-13, 1879-1881, Incomplete.
New North West, Deer Lodge Vols. 14-28, 1882-1886.
New North West, Deer Lodge Vol. 28, 1897, Incomplete.
The Silver State, Deer Lodge Vol. 4, 1893, Incomplete.
The Silver State, Deer Lodge Vols. 5-11, 1894-1900.
The Independent, Deer Lodge Vols. 5-8, 1872-1875, Incomplete.
The Madisonian, Virginia City Vol. 1, 1873, Incomplete.
The Madisonian, Virginia City Vols. 2-28, 1874-1900.
The Montanian, Virginia City Vols. 1-6, 1871-1876, Incomplete.
The Montana Churchman, Virginia City Vols. 1-13, 1883-1897.
Castle News, Castle Vol. 1, 1888, Incomplete.
The Whole Truth, Castle Vols. 1, 2, 1897-1898, Incomplete.
Glendive Times, Glendive Vols. 1, 5, 1882-1887.
Glendive Independent, Glendive Vols. 4, 18, 1887-May, 1902.
Glendive Daily News, Glendive Vol. 1, 1892.
Dawson County Review, Glendive Vols. 1, 2, 1898-1900, Incomplete.
Inter Mountain, Butte Vol. 1, 1885, Incomplete.
Inter Mountain, Butte Vols. 2-21, 1886-1901.
Inter Mountain Freeman, Butte Vol. 1, 1881-1883, Incomplete.
Butte Miner, Butte Vols. 2-39, 1877-1902.
Butte Miner (Holiday Edition), Butte Jan., 1886-1887-1888.
Butte Bystander, Butte Vols. 2-7, 1892-1897, Incomplete.
Eutter Examiner, Butte 1895-1896.
Butte Times Vol. 2, 1896, Incomplete.
Butte Times Vols. 4-7, 1897-1900.
Christian Advocate, Butte Vols. 1-6, 1883-1889.
Butte Independent, Butte Vol. 1, 1900, Incomplete.
The Populist Tribune, Butte Vols. 1-2, 1894, Incomplete.
Daily Towntalk, Butte Vols. 1-2, 1885-1886, Incomplete.
Weekly Tribune, Butte Vols. 2-5, 1894-1898.
Montana Mining and Market Reporter,
 Butte Vols. 1-2, 1894-1895.
Quinn's Review, Butte Vol. 1, 1897-1898.
Montana Catholic, Butte Vols. 2-5, 1900-May, 1902.
The Reveille (To "The People"), Butte Vols. 3-5, 1900-1902.
Tribune Review, Butte Vols. 7-8, 1899-1900.
Mining and Railway Review, Butte Vols. 1-3, 1894-1897.
Mining and Railway Review, Butte Vol. 3, 1898, Incomplete.
Butte Mining Journal, Butte Vols. 2-7, 1887-1892.
Western Mining World, Butte Vols. 3-12, 1895-1900.
Walkerville Telegraph, Walkerville Vols. 1-2, 1891-1893, Incomplete.
Great Falls Leader, Great Falls Vols. 1-2, 1888-1889, Incomplete.
Great Falls Leader, Great Falls Vols. 3-18, 1890-May, 1902.
Great Falls Leader, (Wkly), Great Falls Vols. 6-8, 1895-1896.
Gt. Falls Tribune (Semi-Weekly), Great
 Falls Vols. 1-10, 1885-1892.
Gt. Falls Tribune (Daily), Great Falls Vols. 12-16, 1893-April, 1902.
Gt. Falls Tribune (Weekly), Great Falls Vols. 12-16, 1893-1895.
Great Falls News, Great Falls Vols. 1-9, 1892-1900.

- Montana Herold (German), Great Falls .. Vols. 3-9, 1895-1900.
Montana Herold, Great Falls Vol. 10, 1901, Incomplete.
Neihart Miner, Neihart Vols. 3-5, 1894-1896.
Neihart Miner, Neihart Vol. 6, 1897, Incomplete.
Neihart Miner, Neihart Vol. 7, 1898.
Neihart Herald, Neihart Vols. 2-3, 1891, Incomplete.
Neihart Herald, Neihart Vols. 3-11, 1891-Jan., 1901.
Belt Mountain Miner, Barker Vol. 1, 1891, Incomplete.
Belt Mountain Miner, Barker Vols. 2-3, 1893-1894.
Belt Valley Times, Belt Vol. 1, 1894, Incomplete.
Belt Valley Times, Belt Vols. 2-8, 1895-June, 1902.
Chinook Opinion, Chinook Vols. 1-11, 1890-1900.
Fergus Co. Argus, Lewistown Vols. 4-18, 1887-1900.
Montana Democrat, Lewistown Vol. 3, 1893, Incomplete.
Montana Democrat, Lewistown..... Vols. 4-5, 1894-1895, Incomplete.
Lewistown Democrat, Lewistown Vol. 5, 1895, Incomplete.
Lewistown Democrat, Lewistown Vols. 6-10, 1896-1899.
Lewistown Democrat, Lewistown Vol. 11, 1900-1901, Incomplete.
Lewistown Eagle, Lewistown 1900, Incomplete.
The Montanian, Choteau Vol. 2, 1891, Incomplete.
The Montanian, Choteau Vols. 3-11, 1892-1900.
Teton Chronicle, Choteau Vol. 4, 1901.
Choteau Calumet, Choteau Vols. 1-4, 1885-1889.
Teton Times, Choteau Vol. 1, 1893.
Teton Times, Choteau Vol. 2, 1894, Incomplete.
Milk River Eagle, Havre Vol. 1, 1897, Incomplete.
Milk River Eagle, Havre Vols. 2-6, 1898-Feb., 1902.
Havre Advertiser, Havre Vols. 1, 2, 1883-1885, Incomplete.
Harlem News, Harlem Vol. 1, 1896, Incomplete.
The Enterprise, Harlem Vols. 1, 2, 1899-1900, Incomplete.
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